

ful white teeth and yet have pyorrhea. The correct use of Pycope Tooth Powder and Brush promotes mouth health by raising the natural resistance to the infection. Brush your teeth and massage your gums with these products for three minutes twice each day. Pycope products are endorsed by many hundreds of progressive dentists. These authorities whose knowledge is beyond question are your assurance of its effectiveness."

On March 24, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18094. Misbranding of Sul-So-Tar. U. S. v. 5 Dozen Bottles of Sul-So-Tar. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 25250. I. S. No. 6787. S. No. 3541.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product from the shipment herein described having shown that the bottle label bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

On November 3, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five dozen bottles of Sul-So-Tar, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Piave, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Industrial Research Association, from Mobile, Ala., on or about January 21, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Mississippi, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of water containing sulphur dioxide (0.162 per cent).

The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Preparation For Internal Use An Effective Prophylactic \* \* \* A Synthetic Compound Tonic of Essential Atmospheric Elements \* \* \* For lung, stomach and kidney disorders take before eating and on retiring. \* \* \* For Children and young infants."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the label bore statements representing that the said article was indicated or recommended in cases of lung, stomach, and kidney disorders, which statements were false and fraudulent, since the article did not have the curative or therapeutic value or effects stated on the label.

At the February term, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, the case came on before the court for final disposition. Evidence having been introduced, the court found the product subject to condemnation and confiscation, and ordered that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18095. Misbranding of Athlophoros Searles' remedy for rheumatism. U. S. v. 2½ Dozen Bottles of Athlophoros Searles' Remedy for Rheumatism. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25243. I. S. No. 2444. S. No. 3509.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Athlophoros Searles' remedy for rheumatism, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton and bottle labels and the accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed certain curative and therapeutic properties that it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On October 30, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2½ dozen bottles of Athlophoros Searles' remedy for rheumatism, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Athlophoros Co., from Pomfret Center, Conn., on or about March 5, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Connecticut into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium salicylate, glycerin, volatile oils including cassia oil, peppermint oil, and methyl salicylate, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle) "Remedy for Rheumatism, and, when arising from a rheumatic condition, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Sick Headache," (circular) "This remedy goes to the root of the disease. It operates on the blood, muscles, and joints. It expels the uric acid from the system; it invigorates the action of the muscles and limbers the stiffness of the joints. It reaches the Kidneys, cleansing them from uric acid. \* \* \* The size of the dose and the manner of taking Athlophoros is governed by the character and intensity of the disease and the patient. \* \* \* Diet—In Cases of Acute Rheumatism, \* \* \* Persons afflicted with Chronic Rheumatism or Gout, who wish permanent relief, should send to us for our Dietary, \* \* \* For Acute or Inflammatory Rheumatism and Sciatica—Take two teaspoonfuls of Athlophoros \* \* \* After the acute symptoms have disappeared, continue the use of Athlophoros for at least two weeks, \* \* \* For Chronic Rheumatism—Where acute pain is not present, \* \* \* until the symptoms disappear. For Neuralgia—When suffering intense pain, two teaspoonfuls \* \* \* until relieved; \* \* \* For Muscular Rheumatism and Lumbago \* \* \* For Acute Inflammation of the Joints \* \* \* For Chronic Rheumatism of the Joints \* \* \* For Rheumatic Gout \* \* \* For Rheumatism of the Heart (so called) \* \* \* To Mothers—Athlophoros may be used during nursing. During Pregnancy reduce dose as follows: \* \* \* Chronic and Complicated Cases—From the time Athlophoros was first offered to the public, we have solicited, from those who have used it, frank statements of their experience with the remedy; and we have received many thousand letters bearing grateful testimony to its wonderful curative powers."

On March 18, 1931, no answer or pleading having been filed by the claimant, the Athlophoros Co., Pomfret Center, Conn., judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18096. Supplement to notice of judgment No. 17850. U. S. v. 91 Bottles of Bering Ear Oil. (F. & D. No. 25068. I. S. No. 7576. S. No. 3342.)**

The above-identified notice of judgment involved a quantity of Bering ear oil which had been shipped in interstate commerce and seized under libel proceedings in the Northern District of Illinois, and which had been adjudged misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act, and condemned and ordered destroyed by the Federal District Court.

As the result of an error in reporting the violation to the United States attorney, the libel filed in the case alleged that the product had been shipped by Henry Heide & Sons, from St. Paul, Minn., whereas the shipper of the product was Heide & Sons, St. Paul, Minn.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18097. Adulteration and misbranding of Pyrodento. U. S. v. 4 Large and 14 Medium-Sized Bottles of Pyrodento. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25321. I. S. No. 9307. S. No. 3582.)**

Bacteriological examination of the product herein described having shown that it was not antiseptic, as represented, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

On November 15, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 large and 14 medium-sized bottles of Pyrodento, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pyrodento Co., Baltimore, Md., on or about September 23, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of saccharin, benzoic acid, volatile oils including thymol, menthol, cassia oil and clove oil, alcohol, and water. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.